WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

THE REVEILLE.

Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick alarming drum—
Saying, "Come,
Freemen, come!
Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel:
War is not of life the sum;
Who shall stay and reap the harvest,
When the autumn days shall come?"
But the drum
Echoed "Come!
Death shall reap the bravest harvest," said the solemn rolling drum.

"But when won the coming battle,
What of profit springs thereffrom?
What if conquest—subjugation—
Even greater ills become?"
But the drum
Answered "Come!
Better that in death united, than in life a recreant—Come!"

Thus they answered—hoping—fearing—
Some in faith, in doubting some.
Till a trumpet voice pealing,
Said, "My chosen people, come!"
Then, at last,
Lo! was dumb,
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered—"Lord, we come!"

REMINISCENCES OF 1861.

How Stanton, Holt and Dix Saved Washington.

[From Draper's History of the Civil War.]

During these dark days the destinies of the Republic depended on the firmness of the Attorney General, Stanton.

When the cabinet of Buchanan had become disorganized through the resignation of so many of its members, there were three things of supreme importance to the nation to be done: 1st, to secure the Secretaryship of War; 2d, to secure the Secretaryship of the Treasury; 3d, to make Washington safe from seizure.

As respects the War Office, when the defalcation in the Department of the Interior was detected, and Floyd's acceptances found in place of the stolen Indian trust bonds, it became impossible for that minister to continue any longer in the Cabinet. With the deepest reluctance was Buchanan constrained to admit Floyd's complicity. Often was he heard by his friends to exclaim, "He can not have done it, he can not have done it!" When the last letter of resignation was handed to him, foreseeing its import, his emotion could not be suppressed. His trembling hand set the crisp and crumpling sheet nearer and then farther from his eyes, which seemed to refuse to read the writing. Its words he deciphered the well-known but now mazy and swimming characters. The fortunate star of the republic was for the moment in the ascendant, and, at the earnest recommendation of the Attorney General, Joseph Holt, a Kentuckian, who was true to the nation, received the vacant appointment.

The peril to the Republic would have been extreme had the Secretaryship of War been passed into the hands of men connected with the secession conspiracy. As respects the latter, on the resignation of Howell Cobb, (December 10), Mr. Thomas, who had been Commissioner of Patents, was placed in his stead; but there was reason to apprehend that Buchanan, regarding this as a temporary arrangement, might confer the office on some one who would not use it for the vital alterations going on unceasingly around him perfectly unmanned him. Thus, when news came of the movement, Buchanan's Secretary was sitting at the fireside in a faded dressing gown, his slippers on his feet. At once he turned ghastly pale. "Send for a messenger!" and in a tremulous voice, he piteously implored forbearance. Some of the conspirators were in an adjoining room.

Of course, the financial embarrassments of the nation traversed the Treasury. The condition of the Treasury was deplorable. The Government could do nothing without the aid of the capitalists of New York, and when the influence of the Attorney General came to the public succor. Instructed partly by their own patriotism, and partly by the clear proposition of the existence of imminent danger, a deputation of those capitalists hastened to Washington to give aid to the Government, and to understand that the Treasury Department must be placed in charge of one in whom they had confidence, and that they would not be satisfied unless John A. Dix, of their State, was appointed. Thereupon Buchanan gave him the appointment!

A French writer (Laugel) says: "Stanton, Holt and Dix saved Washington and the Union." And so, in truth, it was. The obligations of the republic to those three Ministers, and especially to the first, can never be estimated. Had the Virginians succeeded in their intention and seized the city, nothing could have prevented the Mexican plan of action from ensuing.

But the resolute action of these three determined men was signally aided by the course of the Governor of Maryland, Thomas Hicks, of the conspirators to use in their movements the Legislature of the border States. Hicks, the Governor of Maryland, was base enough to steer a middle course, refused to call an extra session of his Legislature, though vehemently urged to that step. While he was undecided what the great conflict might be composed through the mediation of a fortuitous circumstance, which he did call his Legislature together, declaring to them that "the safety of Maryland lay in maintaining a neutrality." Events were rapidly marching on, Maryland, as a State, could not be brought to act. Virginia would not act without her. Further this condition of indecision and impediment, the three energetic Cabinet ministers found means to make the capital of the nation secure.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN

The Same Old Fight.

At the Cooper Institute meeting Tuesday evening, Mr. R. F. Andrews read a letter from General Sheridan, written to the meeting of the 22d ult., and not received until Monday last. General Sheridan says:

I feel a deep interest in the success of our honored chieftain in the ensuing Presidential election, believing that in it are involved the peace and prosperity of the country. Although the same contest is now before the nation that existed during the rebellion, and that a political victory now is as necessary as was a military victory then; and, although I feel the deep reluctance to say aught that will connect me with any political canvass, still, the memory of hard fought fields, an interest for the dead and suffering which so many lives were lost compels me now, when that cause is in danger, to unequivocally give it my support. Unless we brought the rebellion ended, and, now when I see it again outcropping, under its old leaders, I see the sacrifices, or that portion of them, made while I was in New Orleans, that the cause of Secession was not lost, but would yet be accomplished by making Northern Democrats fight each other; that the Ohio River would be the boundary line of the Southern Confederacy, and that the rebel flag would on that line bid defiance to the Stars and Stripes.

This patriotic letter was received with thunders of applause, a happy prelude to the good news that so soon succeeded it.

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National Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill, and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor, and in broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granaries and the storehouse in unusual abundance. Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to see the usual progress of wealth and sectional dissensions have, at no distant day, to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations, which are far off, and have hitherto been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest, which we have reached in health and peace, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for enlightened gratitude to God, practising public devotion. I therefore recommend that THURSDAY of the TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to our Supreme Creator and Divine Ruler of the Universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful, and gracious Providence alone we have been kept in safety, than families and individual men, do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Rev. Mr. Punshon, the English Methodist.

A correspondent in New York thus describes the reappearance, after a summer in Canada, of this eminent British Methodist before the public in that city, last Sabbath:

The announcement of Dr. Morley Punshon's preaching at St. Paul's Church on Fourth avenue, which you will remember is where all the bonanza of New York Methodists assemble for worship, brought together a large crowded audience. Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, of the Erie railroad fame and infamy, and the scarcely less notorious C. L. Fancher, lumber shaver, show their faith and belief in the higher law. Dr. Punshon is a man of about fifty years of age, medium stature, full face, hair somewhat silvered, wears a beard, and in fact, if he will pardon you, correspondent for the comparison, physically is very much like a striking resemblance to our worthy brother, Executive, A. Jonson, Esq., his delivery, not purely English, and the intonation of his voice very heavy, but by no means unpleasant; his remarks could be heard distinctly in all parts of the large audience or ante-room. In choosing for his text the twenty-second to the twenty-eighth verses inclusive, of the gospel of St. John, twelfth chapter, without any attempt at doctrinal discourse, he took up each verse, and drew from it lessons for practical life in the most forcible and eloquent manner possible. His sermon was entirely extemporaneously delivered with much oratorical grace, and commanded the most perfect attention of his audience.

THE DEMOCRACY.

DYING SPASMS.

Seymour in the Hands of the Committee.

WILL HE BE WITHDRAWN?

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1868.—The following is in answer to a dispatch from this city, asking whether a proposition for a change in the Democratic Presidential candidate was promoted by the Democracy in New York:

"NEW YORK, October 16.—Jonah D. Hoover, Esq., Washington, D. C.:—No authority or possibility to change front. All friends consider it totally impracticable, and equivalent to disbanding our forces. We in New York are not panic stricken.

"[Signed] S. J. TILDEN,
AUGUST BELMONT,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL."

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *Commercial* says: It is reported to-day that Seymour has sent a letter of declination to Belmont.

The *Democrat* says: Governor Seymour has written a letter, leaving himself in the hands of the National Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 16.—The Albany *Argus* rejects and condemns the suggestions of the *National Intelligencer* and New York *World* as to a change of front by the Democracy, and insists upon pursuing the campaign to the end under the candidates and platform of the July Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—The *Times* to-day has an article deprecating the withdrawal of either Blair or Seymour, but if it is considered necessary, the *Times* suggests the propriety of leaving to these gentlemen the selection of their successors.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—This evening's *Picayune* has a leader similar in tenor to that of the New Orleans *Times*, received this morning. The *Picayune* suggests the name of Hancock and Hendricks, or Hancock and Adams for Presidential candidates.

Up to the 14th inst. 2,800 persons were registered in this city.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The *World* editorially says: The Democratic party has evidently been injured by the aspersions cast upon it through the undignified letter of General Blair to Mr. Brodhead, which has been successfully read by the Republicans. It was a simple justice that the party should be relieved of these aspersions, and it is fitting that there are individuals who can extinguish this calumny in a moment, and silence it forever, and this must be done in order to admit Floyd's complicity. Often was he heard by his friends to exclaim, "He can not have done it, he can not have done it!" What a better letter of resignation was handed to him, foreseeing its import, his emotion could not be suppressed. His trembling hand set the crisp and crumpling sheet nearer and then farther from his eyes, which seemed to refuse to read the writing. Its words he deciphered the well-known but now mazy and swimming characters. The fortunate star of the republic was for the moment in the ascendant, and, at the earnest recommendation of the Attorney General, Joseph Holt, a Kentuckian, who was true to the nation, received the vacant appointment.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Contracts for the Unfinished Sections.

The Heaviest Work to be Completed Within Two Years.

Business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was held Wednesday last, President Garrett in the chair. The fortieth annual report was read and adopted. Four per cent. of dividends were declared on the stock of the main stem, and five per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch for the half year ending September 30th.

The President stated that he had been advised by President Hughart and the Chief Engineer, (B. J. Latrobe, Esq.,) of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, that the competition for the work recently advertised for proposals had been very active, one hundred and seventy-three bids having been received. Awards have been recommended and confirmed of contracts to parties who are reliably represented to be able, experienced and effective, for thirty-eight sections of the road between Connellsville and Cumberland, which embrace all the heavy work on the line. The work awarded is estimated, at the prices bid, to amount to $1,353,865.

The estimates upon which the financial arrangements for this company were made were based upon the condition of the labor and provision market when higher than at present; and the President had the gratification to state that the work, as contracted for, would amount to $250,000 less than these estimates. The contracts were doubtless secured at these prices in view of the certainty of prompt cash payment for the work as it progresses. This reduction in the cost enables the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company to decide to arch the tunnels upon its line permanently as those works are constructed. As the line is singularly free from water courses, and those which are crossed are of limited width, it has been determined that all the bridges shall be constructed upon durable masonry and of iron, so that the whole work will be of the first-class character.

The seven per cent. first mortgage bonds on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, which the company are offering in part payment for their advancements, are proving a very favorite investment, and the prospect is that the entire amount will be disposed of in advance of the requirements of the company. The contracts require the heaviest work to be completed within two years, and that which is the least difficult within one year, so that the company will be enabled to command and employ the largest force upon the line between Baltimore and Bremen was now transacting a business of $900,000 per annum, and the Washington and Baltimore line would be equipped with new locomotives, which are being built by the Messrs. Laird, upon the Clyde, is progressing with the contract. The first engine of the line will be placed upon the line early in the ensuing spring. That Company decided to open books for subscription to the amount of $1,000,000 additional stock for the Baltimore and Bremen Line to supply a portion of the capital needed for the new steamships. The Cincinnati *Wochen Weser Zeitung*, published in Bremen September 28th, has been received, in which the following favorable appears:

North German Lloyd.—The subscription books opened for the North German Lloyd stock, letter B, of one hundred six dollars each, show that 137,000 shares are subscribed, so that the company will receive about 2.91 per cents. of their subscriptions in stock. This is the more remarkable as fifty per cent. of all subscriptions have to be deposited in cash at the time of subscribing.

What a pregnant fact is presented by this action of the active, astute business capitalists of Bremen. In less than a year two steamships and advantages on the part of Baltimore over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its connections for the interchange of business with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville line, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville line, and its connections for the interchange of business with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville line, and its connections for the interchange of business with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville line, and its connections for the interchange of business with

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National Ticket.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia; THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	
1. W. H. BARNES.	13. SAMUEL KNORR.
2. W. J. POLLOCK.	14. B. F. WAGENSELLER.
3. RICHARD WEIDE.	15. CHAS. H. MCCLURE.
4. G. W. HILL.	16. GEORGE W. ELDER.
5. WASHINGTON T. MAGEE.	17. JOHN STEWART.
6. J. H. BRINGHURST.	18. JACOB GRATIUS.
7. FRANK C. HOOTON.	19. JAMES SILL.
8. ISAAC E. EVERETT.	20. H. C. JOHNSON.
9. MARK HOOPES.	21. J. K. EWING.
10. DAVID M. JACKS.	22. W. M. FERRY.
11. WM. DAVIS.	23. A. W. CRAWFORD.
12. W. W. KETCHAM.	24. J. S. RUTAN.

GET THE VOTE OUT.

The canvass preceding the State election was the most thorough ever conducted in Allegheny county, as our majority shows. Still the vote of Allegheny county was not all out. We are informed that, in one district alone, where an accurate list of voters had been made, the poll fell short almost fifty, and about three-fourths of the absentees were Republicans. This district polled a fraction over four hundred Republican votes, and the loss from absenteeism was about nine per cent. This is perhaps a fair index of the county. The aggregate Republican vote in the county was nearly twenty-four thousand, which would show the total number of stay-at-home Republicans to be over two thousand! Now this is by no means a wild or an exaggerated calculation. It is quite moderate; and, if the facts could be arrived at, our figures would be found below rather than above the mark. This shows the work needful to be done. Block Committees, Committees of Vigilance, and all other organizations in the sub-districts, must apply themselves to the work of getting out the vote. Those who neglected to vote at the State election should be specially looked after. Many of them will doubtless respond, on the 3d of November, without prompting; but the safest plan is to have a list of them, and see that they are all at the polls early in the day. Without calculating on accessions from the Democratic party, of which we will doubtless have a great many, we can swell our majority for GRANT and COLFAX to eleven thousand by simply getting out our own voters. The ordinary increased vote, with the Democratic accessions, ought to give us an additional thousand, making the majority of the "Banner County" a round twelve thousand. Will our Republican friends in the various sub-districts attend faithfully to this all-important work? A proper division of the labor will render the task comparatively easy. The work must be commited to energetic and reliable hands. It must be thoroughly done, and cannot be commenced a day too soon.

PUSH FORWARD THE WORK.

We hear it said that the Democrats are indulging the belief that the Republicans will relax their efforts, and that, therefore, SEYMOUR and BLAIR have a chance yet of carrying Pennsylvania. The suggestion presupposes negligence on the part of the Republicans that would be criminal. The bare suggestion should be enough to arouse them to efforts still greater than those they put forth to carry the State on the 13th. And the work should be commenced at once, and pushed forward with unrelaxed vigilance. Our majority in the State is neither so large, nor the enemy so badly beaten, as to justify a moment's relaxation. It is true that our victory gives us vast advantage. But it will prove a detriment if not vigorously followed up. The thought of going into camp for even a day must not be thought of for an instant. We must not even break ranks, but stand shoulder to shoulder and push ahead with fixed bayonets, till the final victory is won and the field cleared of the last one my. We have beaten the enemy once. We shall certainly do it again, but only by keeping up our discipline, and pushing forward the work with unrelaxed energy. A victorious army has been defeated before now by the fleeing for making a desperate stand and taking advantage of the too confident pursuers. Let us beware of this. Let us make the enemy feel, at once and for a certainty, that they are to have no such advantage. Let us make them feel that while we are confident, our confidence nerves us to increased determination; that we are resolved to hold every inch of ground we have gained, and to mass all our forces, so that the final onset shall be perfectly irresistible. Republicans! To your feet, then: and let every man be in line!

SHALL PENNSYLVANIA BE CHANGED?

The Democracy generally are beginning to take fresh courage, and their leaders are inspiring them with the hope that they can yet carry Pennsylvania. The *Post* of yesterday says:

> "In 1860 the Democracy carried Pennsylvania in the October election by four thousand majority, but lost the State in November. Pennsylvania is changed now. Go to work and bring out the vote; rally, and go at them with a will, and a determination to win and you will do it. Keep up the organization."

The result in October can only be reversed through our own indifference and negligence, and not by the increased power of the Democracy. This thought should infuse new zeal and energy into us, as the mortification of being beaten through culpable neglect of the means at one's disposal, carries with it a double sting. It is not difficult to understand how the State could be reversed. The important question is: "*Shall* Pennsylvania be changed?" What say the workers in the Republican ranks? What response shall we hear from the Boys in Blue, the Tanner Clubs, and the GRANT and COLFAX organizations everywhere? Shall they not rather resolve to redouble their efforts in behalf of their great leader, and the principles which he represents, and swell the majority of the Keystone State to thirty thousand? There must be no surrender now. Every man must keep his shoulder to the wheel, and call as many to his assistance as he can influence; and thus the Republican car will move on in triumph. Admit that the result in Pennsylvania *can* be changed, and labor that it *shall* not.

THE REACTION.

The changes from the Democratic ranks to the GRANT and COLFAX column are daily going on, and it would not be surprising if our candidates receive fifty thousand majority in this State. JAS. E. MCFARLAND, Esq., son-in-law of the late THOS. SCOTT, Esq., of this city, and a prominent Democrat for thirty years in Crawford county, having been editor of the Meadville *Democrat* for twenty years, has abandoned SEYMOUR and BLAIR and says if his life is spared he will vote for GRANT in November. Mr. MCFARLAND was a BUCHANAN elector in 1856, and was Postmaster of Meadville under two administrations. He has exercised great influence among the Democracy of Crawford county, and his withdrawal from the party will cause hundreds to follow him.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* of Tuesday says:

> We have the highest authority for stating that all the seats of ex-Governor David R. Porter will vote and work for Grant and Colfax. They believe that the best way to promote the interests of the country and bring peace and freedom to all the inhabitants thereof is to elect General Ulysses S. Grant as President of the United States. They don't believe that Grant is a drunkard or that he is incompetent, but the epithets cannot help but disgust honorable men in both parties, and when such men as the Porters—a name honored in the history of the Commonwealth and identified with the Democratic party in Pennsylvania almost from its birth—come out from the support of Seymour and Blair it is indeed time for our opponents to talk of changing their ticket.

REPUBLICANS! BE NOT DECEIVED!

We do not like the lull which is apparent in the Republican ranks throughout the State. It does not augur good for our party. The Democracy has been defeated, but it has a wonderful vitality and recuperative energy. The leaders everywhere are reorganizing their forces, and we must not stand as idle spectators. In many counties they have inflicted no little damage, and so full of confidence are they that they still boast of their ability to carry Pennsylvania for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. When we reflect upon the desperation of their leaders, and the unscrupulous means which they are prone to employ, it behooves us not to rest too confidently upon their weakness. We have a good cause and a legal majority of the voters, but both may be lost through our indifference and the frauds and corruptions of our opponents. Our friends must wake up at once, shake off their lethargy, and go to work. A vigilant eye must be kept upon the movements of the enemy, and we must see that the spirit and *morale* of our own ranks are fully maintained. We have the power to accomplish the grand object which we have in view, but if we fail to exercise that power victory will be turned into defeat.

WAR DEMOCRATS MOVING.

The movement in New York of the War Democrats is the most important that has been made since the canvass opened. It is full of significance and body. It is an actual movement by leading members of the Democratic party, without whom it is nothing, such men as WM. F. HAVEMYER, F. B. CUTTING, ANDREW CARRIGAN, C. V. S. ROOSEVELT, MOSES TAYLOR, I. M. MCDONALD, H. HILTON, W. H. WEBB, and EDWARD HAIGHT.

They represent a vast body of Democrats spread all over the country who will support GRANT and COLFAX, as has been well remarked, because of "the insanity which led the Democratic National Convention to insert WADE HAMPTON's plank in their platform, and nominate Gen. BLAIR on the basis of the BRODHEAD letter."

In the next Legislature of Pennsylvania the Republicans will have a majority of twenty-seven on joint ballot—three in the Senate and twenty-four in the House. The Republicans gain two members in the House in Franklin and Perry; one in Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata; one in Indiana and Westmoreland; three in Lycoming, Union and Snyder; and one in Philadelphia. We have conceded the election of C. M. DUNCAN, Democrat, as Senator from Franklin and Adams, although there is a probability of Col. DIXON's election. If the latter should be elected the Senate will stand nineteen Republicans to fourteen Democrats.

THE contest among the Democrats over the proposition to withdraw SEYMOUR and BLAIR is becoming quite animated. That it was made in earnest, is now a well established fact. In putting it forth the *World* knew what it was about, and is backed by powerful influences in the Manhattan Club. It was a bold stroke for the reorganization of the party, even before the contest, which afforded no ray of hope, was ended. Of course the "new deal" was to place the trump card in the hands of the *World*. Hence the ring and the scrimmage, in which nearly everybody is taking a hand. Happening in the heat of the campaign, the thing is decidedly diverting.

IN ONE OF GRANT's early battles, it is related that at the critical moment he placed himself at the head of his old regiment with the shout, "Now is the time to drive them, boys!" and secured the victory for the Stars and Stripes. In the great battle on which the future of the country depends, the moment has arrived when the cry should be, "Now is the time to drive them!" Let this be the watchword—and drive them we will.

LET the Old Guard prepare to make the grand charge on the 3d of November. The enemy flee. Let the pursuit be kept up with unabated courage and rapid discharges of grape on the right, center and left.

New York for Grant.

The New York *Times* expresses itself thus confidently that the State will go for Grant and Colfax: New York, we now believe, will go for Grant and Colfax by at least half the majority of Governor Fenton over Mr. Hoffman in 1866; allowing not the full amount of them very absurd estimates of the Democratic press and orators, as to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, but a very liberal division of the new voters from naturalization, and of other voters not registered or voting in 1866, to their side.

PEOPLE who are skeptiele on the subject of modern miracles will have difficulty in overcoming the testimony adduced to prove the bleeding of St. Januarius at Naples on the 20th ult. The wonted miracle was witnessed by an immense multitude—in fact, no greater opportunity was afforded the doubting spectators to test the character of the blood which flowed from the patron Saint's wound, so that there could have been no doubt that on this occasion at least the miracle was genuine. It is remarkable that that the presence of the Saint's blood nor the performance of a miracle was sufficient to calm the evil emotions of the vast crowd in attendance, which was so unruly as to attract the attention of the guardians of the public peace.

THE Paris press are discussing the zoological formation of France. The discussion was started by the discovery of Cuvier that Napoleon's bones near Toulouse. Three years ago remains of the reindeer were found at Ventique, imbedded in quaternary clay, in company with the bones of the mammoth, the common ox and the horse. What is more surprising, some pebbles of quartzize bearing evident marks of having had their shape modified by human hands. The Paris *Moniteur* argues from the recent discovery, that France was at one time as cold as Norway and Lapland at the period coeval with the Alpine drift.

MR. DERBY, a well known publisher of New York, bought a fruit farm at Aiken, South Carolina, two years ago. Mr. Derby was not a practical farmer, but he went to work vigorously, and although he knew as little of pomology as farming, he managed to make $5.00 a month out of his $15,000 investment. This very handsome income was mainly derived from peaches, apples and grapes. Mr. Derby's success, like that of the thrifty Irish and Germans who make their farms look like large gardens, proves that some things can be done as well as others.

DUCEPTIAUX, the Berlin author who died recently, devoted the greater portion of his time to the amelioration of the condition of female prisoners. His theory was to liberate the largest portion of the female prisoners, to extend to them pity and consolation, and to guide them into new paths. His theories were first refused to listen to him, but Duceptiaux continued his labors unremittingly. He was disposed to regard Duceptiaux as a practical Christian.

THE New York *Herald* says: "There are unmistakable evidences on all sides that the result of the recent State elections has had the effect of greatly strengthening the public credit by improving the political prospect before the country. A change of more than two per cent. in five-twenties last week of itself affords almost conclusive proof on this point, while the upward impetus which has been imparted to the border State bonds, as well as to securities of all kinds, goes to confirm this view of the case."

PRIVATE letters from business men in Louisiana to New York merchants give deplorable accounts of the condition of affairs in that State. The reports of the assassinations of prominent officials are followed by the details of outrages in every direction. These confirmations of the telegraphic reports are producing a remarkable effect upon the intelligent portion of the citizens of New York, and will do much towards decreasing the Democratic vote.

THE latest cup of murders and other diabolical outrages it is supposed were committed under the impression that Pennsylvania had gone decidedly for the Democrats, created by despatches from Philadelphia on the night of the election. As the truth becomes known every villain will take to his hole, and murders and assassinations will measurably "dry up."

A Valparaiso letter of September 16th, states that great fear prevailed that a disastrous earthquake, like that of August last, is about to visit Chile, as the same circumstances that preceded that terrible calamity in Ecuador had been observed for several days. The people of Valparaiso had, in consequence, vacated, according to custom, for a Patron Saint, and had elected the Saviour.

THE New York Democrats, a few days before the Pennsylvania election, raised $250,000 and sent the money into this State, besides several thousand roughs—all without avail. The thing could not be repeated, even if there was a disposition to attempt it.

BLAIR in *petto*: The New York *Sun* says it is not a good season for Blairs, but to give them their due, it must be admitted that they don't hurt a party much if they don't belong to it.

GATHERING SEED CORN.—In consequence of the dry summer, we are having frequent rains in September, and *good* seed corn may be scarce. In a rainy time, ears that will certainly give good seed may be gathered. Such ears will be perfect in husk being bright and nearly white, and dry and sweet, and the surface of the corn bright and usually shining. Many ears that appear good and well inclosed in husk on the outside, will be found, when in husk, to be moldy, or in the husk have a sweet smelling. These are not fit for seed, having been wetted one or several times, according to the extent of stalk and husk, and frequently ears are found even with their tips downward, that contain water, or are damp inside the husk. Such ears, if left until the husk are readily detected, which is not the case when all are dry. Well formed ears are sometimes found with two or are no better on that account.

EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING COWS.—In the correspondence of the *Ohio Farmer* occurs the following: I have had twenty-five cows to milk, and found timothy and wild grass the best. To feed in winter use shorts, ground oats, shorts and corn meal; shorts make more milk than corn meal; oats ground do better than either; but corn meal with shorts make richer milk, but more of it. I have fed potatoes largely; they do tolerably well, but milk a day or two old gets strong. Rutabaga turnips and carrots would not do for me to make butter from the milk; but of all the roots I ever tried, sugar beet is the best. I heard pumpkins were good to make milk, and tried them. I had twelve milkers; I divided them; fed six with pumpkins three weeks, and all run on grass alike. Those that had pumpkins gave not a gill more milk than the others, but I believe it was a little richer.

10,000 MAJORITY FOR GRANT.

Allegheny County Republicans, Redeem Your Pledge.

To the Republicans of Allegheny County:

PITTSBURGH, October 20th, 1868.

The Republicans of Allegheny county, by their energy, vigor and fidelity on the second Tuesday of October have secured a majority such as was never before polled at an October election; and the result in the State is in every way as gratifying as the result in the county.

Pennsylvania has always voted the same way in November as in October, in Presidential years; and we see no reason to doubt that the result on the 3d of November, 1868, will be an increased majority for GRANT, over that just given to HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL.

But, in order to make this sure, we must keep up our work. We must not relax in our vigilance. Our committees on assessments and naturalizations must be as active as ever in seeing that every one is assessed in time, who has not been already assessed, and that every Republican needing naturalization is properly attended to. Our Vigilance Committees must also keep steadily at work, and see to it, specially, that every Republican vote is brought out on the third of November.

Any Republican not already assessed may be put on the lists up to and including Saturday, October 24.

The Democrats, although defeated and dispirited in this first encounter, do not by any means give up the fight. They are now rallying their men for the second and final struggle, and we must be prepared to meet them. Do not slack your efforts because you have been victorious in the first battle; but press on to the overwhelming victory that awaits us under Grant and Colfax.

There may be some who, finding their party so victorious in the October elections, will conclude that there is no need for further effort. Let no one delude himself with this idea. Work is just as essential to success now as before.

We have promised to give GRANT 10,000 majority in Allegheny county, and we must do it. This will require a gain of 1,043 on our vote for Hartranft—an average of *twelve* for each election district in the county. Some districts will do much more than this, and others cannot do so much; but each must do all it can. Let us not be content with *ten* thousand, but try to make it *twelve*.

There is not a district in the county that cannot increase its Republican vote, with proper energy and effort. We have the utmost confidence that this will be done, and trusting in the zeal which rolled up nearly 9,000 for Hartranft in October, we shall confidentially count upon it for securing us over 10,000 for Grant in November.

By order of the County Committee,

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

SOUND THE ALARM!

Republicans to Your Post!

The following, taken from a private letter to the Editor of the COMMERCIAL, contains a timely warning, which Republicans should heed:

> "I fear our friends have stacked arms, and will be found on the day of the Presidential election without organization and enthusiasm. Who should not be. Where are our speakers? Has not Frank Blair, the predetermined assassin, given us a new and startling motive to exertion? Could anything be more horrible than his late St. Louis speech? It will be received by American Democracy with shouts of applause. Let Republicans slumber not a moment, but at once to the work before them."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Official Majorities for Auditor General.

Below will be found the reported official majorities in all the counties in the State:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Allegheny	5,957	Adams	341
Armstrong	528	Bedford	398
Beaver	886	Berks	6,000
Blair	658	Bucks	870
Bradford	3,861	Cambria	732
Butler	1,200	Carbon	614
Cameron	103	Centre	377
Chester	2,284	Clarion	1,048
Clearfield	1,030	Clearfield	1,142
Clinton	1,085	Clinton	777
Columbia	1,276	Columbia	1,098
Cumberland	3,171	Cumberland	632
Elk	4	Elk	543
Erie	41	Fayette	1,200
Fulton	975	Fulton	330
Greene	2,512	Greene	1,053
Huntingdon	6,747	Jefferson	19
Juniata	1,975	Juniata	95
Lancaster	12,149	Lawrence	1,000
Luzerne	174	Luzerne	3,142
Lycoming	616	Lycoming	55
Mercer	1,030	Mifflin	2,503
Montgomery	44	Montgomery	964
Northampton	1,200	Northumberland	471
Perry	522	Northampton	3,376
Philadelphia	13,000	Northumberland	1,420
Pike	99	Somerset	1,998
Schuylkill	714	Susquehanna	1,200
Venango	675	Union	1,346
Washington	1,108	Venango	587
Wayne	7	Wayne	686
Westmoreland	4,710	Westmoreland	1,370
York	39,895	Wyoming	210
	9,815	York	2,905
			39,895

The Presidential Prospect.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, (John Forsythe's rebel paper), prepared the following table of the probable vote for President "next month," it calculated on the Copperheads carrying Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska in the October elections, and the New York *World* copied and indorsed the prediction:

SEYMOUR.		GRANT.	
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
New York	33	New Hampshire	5
Pennsylvania	26	Vermont	5
New Jersey	7	Massachusetts	12
Delaware	3	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Illinois	16
Kentucky	11	Wisconsin	8
Alabama	8	Michigan	7
Georgia	9	Iowa	4
Louisiana	7	Minnesota	4
Indiana	13	Kansas	3
California	5	Tennessee	10
Oregon	3	Missouri	11
Nebraska	3	Arkansas	5
Nevada	3	Lousiana	7
		South Carolina	6
Total	158	North Carolina	9
		Florida	3
		West Virginia	5
		Expected	50
		Total	136

It will be observed that the *Register* concedes the Southern States of Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida and West Virginia to GRANT. Now, transfer the single State of Ohio from its Seymour column to that of Grant, and the result is, Grant, 177; Seymour, 147. Next transfer the four States just carried by the Republicans, and the vote will stand, Grant, 196; Seymour, 93. But we regard it as generally certain that Connecticut, California and Nevada will vote for Grant, making his Electors 213, and his opponent's 81. This still leaves New York to Seymour, which any Democrat that SEYMOUR would feel insulted to be told that the Empire State would go against Grant. Nor is it proper to conclude Alabama, New Orleans to the other Copperhead candidate. As things now look, we believe that SEYMOUR will only get the following States: Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia and Delaware, casting 29 Electoral votes. The Republicans will make a hard fight to carry Delaware and Kentucky, but the latter last summer by 8,000, and were only defeated by 1,000 in the August Presidential election. The tide is now running strongly in favor of the Republicans in all the Southern, as well as Northern States.

CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

The Blair Lambs in the Field.

A private letter written by a member of the Georgia Legislature, gives the following facts concerning the state of things in the county where he lives:

Let me tell you what has transpired within my own county within the last three weeks. The colored representative expelled from the Legislature was murdered and his life almost taken—he is now an exile from his home. Four Republicans have been killed, and nine others marked for slaughter as soon as discovered—four in one week. The last two lives of the State Senator from this district and myself are publicly threatened. The county officers, all of whom are Republicans, are forbidden, upon peril of life, to engage in the functions of their offices. The man who was elected Sheriff was dragged from the Court House in broad day, and so bruised as to be confined to his bed for two weeks; his only crime seldom and that while he held from the Governor for the other county officers were taken from him by force and violence. The military organizations are at work ferreting out and putting down every agency used to cultivate Republican ideas. The Ku-Klux are the dreaded certain black men to work with them and assist in exterminating all Northern men in the region. These outrages, all their reform, murderous work are the wealthiest class in the county.

Grant at Montercy.

Toward night, as very hard fighting was going on near the plaza, it was suddenly discovered that the detachment engaged was almost out of ammunition. The men were under a hot fire, and could not fall back without support without cartridges. Taylor's headquarters were a mile back, outside of the town, at "Fort Number One," a captured redoubt. Grant, who had been with his regiment from the firing of the first musket, volunteered to go and find him or Twiggs, and order up ammunition.

He prepared for his ride behind a house, and then dashed off. This point he emerged from cover he was under a sweeping artillery and musketry fire from forts and houses.

He was the best horseman in the army, and his skill did him good service. Before running the hot gauntlet, he had adopted the panoply of the Comanche Indians in similar peril—lying against the side of the horse, with one foot thrown over the mane, and his hand clutched in the mane. Being on the opposite side from the enemy, any shots to harm him must first pass through the steed.

His horse was well trained, and with Grant clinging to him in that awkward position, and "bobbing" up and down with his motion, he started at a quick run. On the way he had to jump an earth wall nearly four feet high. He made the jump splendidly, and though balls whistled and shells exploded all around him, Grant had the good fortune to reach the fort safely. He found Twiggs, who gave the order to forward the ammunition, but before it could start our troops came pouring back. With great, but fruitless gallantry, they had got into a place in which they could not stay. As an officer who was present described it, they Grant himself afterward described it, they were like the man who caught a wild boar. When friends came up with congratulations, he replied:

> "Yes, I did pretty well in catching him, but now I wish somebody would come and help me let him go!"—*Richardson's Life of Grant.*

SMALL NOTES.

Queen Isabella having overcome her fright, and been duly restored to her self-possession by a gradual return to the pleasures of the table which form her chief aim of existence, and having, moreover, had a comfortable nap undisturbed by bad dreams, has at last found time to issue a proclamation. The language employed by Her Ex-Majesty is not so happy as it might be. For instance, in view of the very leisurely manner in which she sets about the composition of her remarkable proclamation, the statement that she "hastens to frame her protest" must be taken with several grains of allowance. Neither will the mass of mankind find any evidences of the "horrors of anarchy," she asserts are now inflicted upon the country "her fathers fought for." In a word, there is nothing in the revolution half as "distracting, confused or insane" as the proclamation of the Ex-Queen. Still, proclamations and pious protests are now in order, and if they afford any relief to Her Ex-Majesty, no one will object to them, since anything more harmless could not be devised by outraged royalty.

The services of John Quincy Adams are very much needed in Texas at the present juncture. General Rosecrans, too, might be of some assistance. If Mr. Adams possesses the influence which is ascribed to him, Government could not do a better thing than to engage him to deliver an address to the members of Quantrell's old gang who recently murdered Capt. Smith, at Austin, Texas. These desperadoes tracked Capt. Smith from place to place, warning him to leave the country. They took possession of his luggage, and appropriated the contents. Being a brave man, Smith refused to be governed in his actions by paroled rebels. He addressed his constituents at Jefferson, and afterwards fought his way to the headquarters of Major Curtis. The ex-rebels attacked Curtis and his troops, disarmed the latter, took Smith out, and riddled his body with bullets. It is just possible that the *World*'s figures on the Vermont and Maine elections misled Quantrell's men. When they digest the news from Pennsylvania, perhaps they will regret this violent expression of their sentiments.

Cassius M. Clay has rendered himself personally unpopular at the Russian Court. The details of him which is said to be agreeable to the Emperor and Gortschakoff cannot fail, in time, to interfere with the cordial relations between the Russian officials and the American residents in Russia. Throughout the greater portion of the present century the feelings between the Czars and the Romanoffs and ourselves have been friendly. The manner in which the officers of the Russian fleet were received in this country was calculated to cement the bonds of friendship, when the bad taste and coarse jocularity of Mr. Clay before and after dinner afforded a pretext for snubbing himself and every American in St. Petersburg. We trust an abler man than Clay will represent us at the Russian Court ere six months passes.

The Spanish revolution was the most exemplary outbreak the world has ever witnessed, if we may rely upon the various accounts published by our telegraphic lines. The capital of Madrid was not disgraced by the scenes of lawless violence which have always accompanied popular revolutions. When we are informed that although upwards of fifteen thousand stands of arms were distributed among the populace, there were no collisions between rival cliques, and no loss of life, we are inclined to award the Spaniards more praise than we would have believed their due were not these statements duly substantiated. There were endless salvos of guns, but they were loaded with blank cartridges the uproar partook rather of the nature of an American Fourth of July.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* deplores the ruinous drain of national gold into foreign countries. It has been comparing the records of the Treasury, which exhibits a condition of affairs calculated to create alarm. The trade balance against us in eleven months of 1867 amounted to nearly $42,000,000. In 1868, $36,000,000 was drained off in a similar space of time, and $64,000,000 in a like period in 1868. If these statements are correct, the moment we secure the election of Grant it behooves us to devote our attention to the study and practice of the science of sound political economy. At the rate we are progressing now, we are violating every principle of political economy.

That specimen of chivalry and embodiment of true Southern bravery and breeding, Wade Hampton, exhibits a remarkable aptitude considering his pretensions, in adapting himself to the necessities of the hour, and the unexpected contingencies of the canvass. He let the Charleston (South Carolina) *Mercury*'s report of his famous speech, in which he expressed the hope that the "bloody words" "and we declare that the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, null and void," go uncontradicted until it was plain that the revolutionary doctrine was disastrous to the Democracy. Now he declares that he *did not* indorse the sentiment in this way, by

Weekly Commercial.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

Written for the "Tod Eleven, Grand and Colfax Club," in Allegheny.

Air—"We're a Band of Brothers."

We're a band of Union brothers,
And we have invite all others,
Whom each rebel feeling spurn,
To come here free and join us,
We are bound to save the nation,
From this wicked secession,
And we'll soon be handy hand.

Chorus—We're for Grant and Colfax,
We're for Grant and Colfax,
We're for Grant and Colfax,
And we'll sound it through the land.

Now the Democrats did blunder,
When they showed their greenback wonder
And their new rebellion thunder,
All to catch an honest vote.
They did but insult our knowledge,
Those who never went to college,
We don't like their paper foliage,
So we won't ride on their boat.

Chorus—

We are not alone for party,
But will always help them hearty,
As we did in Eighteen-forty,
If they'll heal their rebel rag;
But we'll not consent to traitors
From the land of sweet pertaters
Having legal regulators
For our dear old starry flag.

Chorus—

How the loyal voice did scare them
When October's work did stare them;
In November we'll not spare them
From a grand, disgraceful rout.
Now, we ask You all to give us
Every ballot to relieve us,
For the rebs we'll not receive us,
So we hope you'll all turn out.

Chorus—Then, vote for Grant and Colfax,
Vote for Grant and Colfax,
And help redeem the land.

THE GREAT BEAR CAVE.

Adventures Under Ground to the Distance of Half a Mile—What Was Seen, Heard and Felt—Things New and Old—Scenery from the "Cave Farm"—Incidents by the Way.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., August 18, 1868.

Horace wrote two thousand years ago,

"Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fenore."

"That man is happy, who, as the earliest of mortals, free from business cares, free from all borrowing and lending, plows his father's lands with his own oxen." Those lines of the laureate Roman poet could not be more to the age than they are to-day. There is something wrong with that man who cannot quaff pleasure to his soul from the delights of the country.

But, Mr. Editor, we have yet to meet the Pittsburgher, who, after leaving air contaminated with smoke, and water unwholesome, after deft chemical analysis, will not enjoy the privilege of a visit to the country.

Your correspondent never comes to the country to remain any length of time but he comes to Blairsville. This town is growing more popular as a summer resort each year, and is especially favored with those of your city who wish to breathe pure, fresh air during the "heated term." Ever since the establishment of the Blairsville Female Seminary, which enjoys a high and deserved reputation, this place has improved. The editor of this energetic paper has always, since he donned the official toga, labored earnestly on the side of what is right. He has been successful, too. It must be no small satisfaction to him, as it is to his friends, to know that one of the grandest buildings in the country pitched is the abolition of every groggery and rum-hole from Blairsville. We wish him God-speed in his noble work of advancing the morals of the community. There are several of your well known citizens here now. Last Thursday was a gala day with a party of them. After the custom of the old Romans, we made an *ollus sedo* for the afternoon. In the preceding day Mr. Ed. Long, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of your city, Mr. Will. S. Miller, a young lawyer, and brother of Jacob H. Miller, of Pittsburgh, with Mr. T. D. Davis, A. B., a medical student of this place, and your correspondent, organized a quartette party to visit "The Great Bear Cave." This is a very remarkable curiosity, and has never failed to excite an intense interest in its behalf, in those who have visited it. It is a description of this wonder, Mr. Editor, that I wish to lay before you, and as I am not much pen-pictures always fail to a greater or less extent to convey to the reader the real nature of the thing described, I promise you I will do the best I can.

Our party took the cars on the Northwestern Railroad at half-past six in the morning, and left Blairsville for the "intersection." The distance was only three miles, and we traveled it in a few minutes. We were obliged to wait an hour for a train to take us to Hillside station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. While passing the time as best we could, one of the party, geologically inclined, was delighted to find in a neighboring ravine a Iceland-spar or crecilite; but his enthusiasm was awfully dampened when it was coolly remarked by a workman on the road, who had seen a couple of ear loads of that standing down the track. The feeling experienced was like that felt by the astronomer who thought that he had discovered a new comet, but afterwards on consulting his globe found to his chagrin, the same nebulous star mapped down as a new discovered centuries before. How often are great expectations and brilliant hopes dashed to the ground in their way by the unexpected sense remark of some heartless bystander! At Hillside we only had to wait ten minutes, Mr. Watterson, the proprietor, came in, and we provided ourselves with tickets and marched. It is necessary for those who would explore the cave to provide themselves a distance to have a ball of twine, in order that persons who enter may find their way out. Mr. Watterson had none, but Mr. Ed. Long offered to *lend* us a spindle with all the twine that was necessary. This answered every purpose, and we accepted the generous offer without insisting on buying. Mr. T. D. Davis was unanimously elected "guide," and after apportioning the baggage to the party we started on our line of march up the rugged steeps of Chestnut Ridge. Indeed, as we prefer to call him, "Charlie," an endearing epithet given him at College by those who loved him, guided by his unfailing instinct, took as his burden the provision basket. We had proceeded but a short distance when our guide was taken suddenly ill, which entirely stopped our progress some time. Advantage was taken of this delay by Mr. Ed. Long to write up his notes, he looking on with admirable sagacity to his letter for the press.

Our guide being recovered somewhat, we again proceeded on our way rejoicing, the whole party much enjoying the clear sunlight and pure mountain air of the morning.

"Try not the pass," the old man said; the maiden, too, whispered some words to Long; the end, luscious shade by the waving wood so fine to rouse awhile, but "Excelsior" rang out in thunder tones from "Charlie," and on we pressed. We came to a log with a convenient bare-footed mountain boy, and after finding that his name was Taylor, our guide ventured the first witticism in naming the boy as both the son of Mr. Taylor. The laughter of Mr. Long and "Charlie" resounded through the forest for several minutes. As we passed on the boy gazed after us wistfully, no doubt thinking us he looked on that party of "Dead Man's Lake," that *we were a decade of years* behind the age, after a walk of *a mile and a quarter*, we find ourselves standing on a commanding eminence before the yawning mouth of the "Great Bear Cave." As the stranger stands on "Ararat Rock," so now he stands on the identical hemlock which, called mountain, and covered with stalagmites, which gave it a charmed appearance, as the dim light of our candles reflected their as the dim light of our candles reflected their as the spectral portals and gave to the scene a painting of a beautiful cataract. Such we saw some of the largest stalactites we ever saw, some across the roof, others down the sides. There, too, was a clear mountain water flowing over the scene was grand, indeed, and delighted every one of us was even delighted over a work of art, as we were here at this magnificent cave. But our candles and our watches reminded us we had not much time to dwell on these like this. We sent on two of the party to reconnoiter, who shortly came to what is known to many, but seen by few. "The Devil's Den." Here the sides of the cave are smooth and only about fifteen inches apart, varying a little, and to get to the finest sight in the whole cave you must pass through this, over a yawning chasm more than thirty feet in depth. Three of the party, after a considerable length of time, worked themselves across the dreaded twenty foot pass, by bracing against the sides of the cave with the back and limbs and then advancing side-ways. Our friend Long alone remained behind. "I cannot stop for his words as he carefully crawls to the brink and looked up the narrow pass. I could not but sympathise with him and admire his lingering sentiment. Well might he have said to us, as no doubt he thought, "Fools rush on where angels fear to tread."

Now came the dramatic part of the great adventure. We would have drawn a picture for a play, as our guide stood threatening, Charlie and myself pleading, and Ed. on all fours, just to look over the brink of the narrow candle light, far up the pass on the edge of the precipice. But at last "the rises to the height of our great argument," we left our brother, and we soon all stand in rapt enthusiasm before the beautiful "marble spring." This is the most perfect specimen of nature's art. There is a solid calcareous formation about seven feet in height, and at the base is the spring of water gurgling up in the solid rock basin. Nearly a yard above, the calcareous rock parts in the middle, and beautiful stalactites of *stalactites* droop in to either side as gracefully as damask curtains. Over the spring is the rock, veiled with delicate, glistening stone. We all drank of this cold water, and wished the people of Pittsburgh could have such a drink. Charlie "drank early, deeply drank, drank draughts that common millions might have quenched," but then he could not be quenched, "Ajabbett's thirst" was nothing to his. Ed. drank, and he "drank deep," which the old poet tells us, "sobers us." Then we all drank, which their ancestors belonged, shows a proof of its complete unity, of its vigor, and of its unexinguishable vitality. Thus, Mr. Editor, we stand the necessities of their hearts, that they should strive to bear themselves away from that idea in which they were born, and in spite of their salvation, that they should address with out ceasing the most fervid prayers to God that he should dissipate it by the blood of errors, and that he should bring them back into the bosom of the church, our Holy Mother, where they possess the means of salvation, the only secret of life, and who alone preserves in its integrity the doctrine of Jesus Christ, the only principle and dispensing the mysteries of celestial grace. We, therefore, who ought most zealously to fulfill all these duties, we are obliged in accordance with the charge of apostolic ministers intrusted to us by Christ our Lord Himself, and who ought to be the salt of the earth, the world in our paternal charity, we address this letter to all Christians separated from us—a letter in which we would wish to duplicate them to hasten to return to the fold of Christ. It is because we heartily desire their salvation in Jesus Christ, and that we may be able to render an account of their souls to the same Jesus Christ, our Judge, if we do not point out to them as much as is in the way which they must follow, if they would gain their salvation; also, in all our prayers and supplications, and while performing acts of grace, we never cease humbly to ask for them both by night and day the abundant light and abundance of grace from the Eternal Pastor of our souls; and whereas, despite our unworthiness, we fulfill upon earth the ministry of Jesus Christ, we await with open arms the return of those wandering sons to the Catholic Church, in order that we may be able to receive them with all affection into the dwelling of the Celestial Father, and make them participators in His everlasting treasures. It is in that much-wished for return to the truth and communion of the Catholic Church in which depends not only the salvation of each one in particular, but of the whole christian society, and the world will never enjoy true peace until it forms one flock under one pastor."

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die* Tuesday night. Among the last acts of the House was the reconsideration of the vote sustaining the Governor's veto of the five million city bond bill, and the passage of the bill over the veto; also the ejection of another white member elected by over three hundred majority and the installation in his place of a negro. A resolution was adopted giving military aid per diem for the whole session to a number of the radical contestants of seats of sitting Democratic members whose cases are not yet decided. Some action was taken in the Senate in similar cases. In the Senate when the veto of the city bond bill came up, a Senator caused to be read a communication offering $200,000 as a bribe for the passage of the bill over the veto. It was also stated that a further sum of $40,000 had been offered. The vote was then taken and the veto sustained, by 18 to 9.

The body of Col. Pope, late sheriff of St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, was sent North yesterday evening by the steamer Nick Longworth. The body was escorted to the steamer by a number of Ex-United States officers and soldiers on duty in New Orleans, including General Rousseau and Buchanan. Pope was Colonel of Twenty-third Illinois regiment, instead of Twenty-ninth, as stated.

A mass meeting of the War Democrats who favor the election of General Grant, was held at Cooper Institute, New York, yesterday evening. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and addresses made by Ex-Judge Edwards, Pierrepont and James T. Belford, of Indiana.

Two forged checks, amounting to about $37,000 passed through exchange in one of the banks of New York this morning. They were detected and are said to be residents of New Orleans, and the loss falls on the banks of that city.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters met at Chicago yesterday. A local committee was appointed for promoting the insurance interest of every prominent city in the Union. No business beyond the appointment of sub-committees was transacted. The board will be in session two days.

Gen. Blair addressed a large meeting of the Democracy at Chicago last evening.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Charleston, S. C., to express indignation at the recent murders in that State. Mayor Clark presided, and speeches were made by Senator Sawyer, Collector Mackey and others. Governor Scott has issued a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderers, and expressing a determination to maintain public order at all hazards.

Benj. B. Rosenberg was yesterday arraigned before the United States Commission, at New York, charged with having been engaged in making forged naturalization papers. The Deputy United States District Attorney alleged that Rosenberg had been engaged in this for several days at No. 6 Centre street, and had sold hundreds and thousands of them, the papers bearing the forged signature and the seal of the competent court attached to them, a blank space being left for the insertion of any name desired to be used. Rosenberg, this morning, was sent up the river and into the interior of the State, where he was sold at a dollar a head. Examination has been fixed for to-morrow and the defendant held in $10,000 bail, Charles Donohue giving bonds.

Fort au Prince dates of the 9th inst. announce the bombardment of Jeremie on the 6th. Notice had been given the foreign Consuls to leave town within six days, but they refused to accept the notice, and remained. Salnave demanded the surrender of the place, or he would burn it. He proposed to attack it by land and sea. The water supply had been cut off, and the women portion of the inhabitants had revolted, because General Rouzier refused to capitulate or not surrender. Dominge dates to the 9th state that the Papal Nuncio had arrived, and the Government is arranging with him for a separation between the Church and State.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 21, 1868.

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5-20s 1865, (new)	110¾	110¾	—	—
5-20s 1867	110¾	110¾	—	—
1868	109¾	109¾	—	—
10-40s	103½	103¾	—	—

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1865, 5-20's, old	111¾	111¾	112
1865, 5-20's, new	110¼	110¼	110¼
1867, 5-20's	110¼	110¼	110¼
1868	110¼	110¼	110¼
10-40's	103½	103½	103½
Gold	136⅝	136⅞	136⅞

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

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N. Y. Central	126½	127	127¼	126¾	126¾	126½	126½	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Erie	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Hudson River	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Reading	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Mich. Central		88½	88½			88½		88½		88½	88½
Mich. Southern	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Illinois Central		143¾	144			143¾		143¾		143¾	143¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Fort Wayne	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Chic. & W. I.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do preferred	90	90	90	89½	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Cleve. & Toledo		102½	102½			102½		102½		102½	102½
Rock Island	105	105	105¼	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Pittsburgh		82½	83	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Chicago & Alton											
Ohio & Miss		30	30¼			30¼		30¼		30¼	30¼
Pacific Mail		130¾	130¾			130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
W. U. Telegraph		35¾	35¾			36	36	36		36	36
Adams Ex		53	53			53		53		53	53
Merch't U. Ex		22¾				22¾		22¾		22¾	
Gold	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞

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The Pope and the Non-Catholics.

The text of the Pope's address to Protestants and other non-Catholics on the subject of the Œcumenical Council has been issued through M. Reuter's office. The document is very unintelligently translated. It concludes thus:

Whoever, in fact, recognizes religion as the foundation of human society cannot refuse to admit and avow the influence exercised on civilized society by those divisions and disagreements of principles of that nature, and of religious sects arising from it, which are to be seen, and also with what power the denial of authority established by God to regulate the conflictions of the human intelligence, and to direct the actions of men both in their social and private life, has excited, has developed, and has fomented the most unfortunate troubles, those events and those disturbances which agitate and affect all the nations to the most deplorable manner. Therefore, in order that all those who are not instilled with the principles of the only true religion of Jesus Christ, which should be (which the Catholic Church alone possesses, which their ancestors belonged, shows a proof of its complete unity, of its vigor, and of its unexinguishable vitality), that they should comprehend the necessities of their hearts, that they should strive to bear themselves away from that idea in which they were born, and in spite of their salvation, that they should address with out ceasing the most fervid prayers to God that he should dissipate it by the blood of errors, and that he should bring them back into the bosom of the church, our Holy Mother, where they possess the means of salvation, the only secret of life, and who alone preserves in its integrity the doctrine of Jesus Christ, the only principle and dispensing the mysteries of celestial grace. We, therefore, who ought most zealously to fulfill all these duties, we are obliged in accordance with the charge of apostolic ministers intrusted to us by Christ our Lord Himself, and who ought to be the salt of the earth, the world in our paternal charity, we address this letter to all Christians separated from us—a letter in which we would wish to duplicate them to hasten to return to the fold of Christ. It is because we heartily desire their salvation in Jesus Christ, and that we may be able to render an account of their souls to the same Jesus Christ, our Judge, if we do not point out to them as much as is in the way which they must follow, if they would gain their salvation; also, in all our prayers and supplications, and while performing acts of grace, we never cease humbly to ask for them both by night and day the abundant light and abundance of grace from the Eternal Pastor of our souls; and whereas, despite our unworthiness, we fulfill upon earth the ministry of Jesus Christ, we await with open arms the return of those wandering sons to the Catholic Church, in order that we may be able to receive them with all affection into the dwelling of the Celestial Father, and make them participators in His everlasting treasures. It is in that much-wished for return to the truth and communion of the Catholic Church in which depends not only the salvation of each one in particular, but of the whole christian society, and the world will never enjoy true peace until it forms one flock under one pastor."

If rotation of crops and drill husbandry had been universally practiced in the United States for the last twenty years, we should not have one believer in the theory of transmutation of wheat into chess, because the noxious weed would find no abiding place under the improved system of husbandry. None but pure seed would be sown, and such a thing as chess would be unknown. If a man should be wished for return to the truth and communion of the Catholic Church in which depends not only the salvation of each one in particular, but of the whole christian society, and the world will never enjoy true peace until it forms one flock under one pastor."

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNA. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS, }
FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, 1868. }

CATTLE—Most of the cattle on sale since our report of Wednesday were of an inferior quality. There is a firm demand for good heavy feeders, such as weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 of good flesh at from $6@7, but there is some difficulty in selling light, thin heifers and steers at $3@4 per hundred. A class of steers averaging 900@1,000 will bring about $5 00 per hundred. Buyers claim that the prices asked are 50c more per hundred than they were last week, whilst most of those having cattle on sale hold out that there is no advance in rates. The market has been dull and dragging most of the week, no doubt owing in some degree to the political excitement attending the election. The sales reported foot up 834 head, as follows:

seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co.	P Klemens	16	20,050	$8 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Hill	11	10,025	4 25
Holmes, L & Co.	F. Klemens	18	21,500	7 25
Holmes, L & Co.	N Gist	18	21,700	6 25
Holmes, L & Co.	P Klemens	17	19,650	6 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Knox	2	2,040	5 50
Holmes, L & Co.	P Klemens	49	57,250	6 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Carbolt	3	3,100	5 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Hammond	34	34,250	6 00
Holmes, L & Co.	P Klemens	54	64,475	6 00
Holmes, L & Co.	P Klemens	68	82,375	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J Evans	2	1,790	5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J Evans	29	18,500	4 75
Holmes, L & Co.	P Klemens	18	17,850	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	B Hershey	2	1,690	5 12
Trautman	J Todd	16	16,750	6 50
Marvin	Corbett	20	19,200	5 00
Marvin	Corbett	23	19,475	5 00
A Howell	Corbett	24	18,575	4 87
Smith & Blue	Todd	20	18,750	6 00
Monroe	J Todd	22	18,975	5 62
Burbridge	W Duffy	12	14,000	5 50
Burbridge	W Duffy	5	5,000	6 00
Corbin	Reed	17	21,840	7 50
Wallinght	P Klemens	8	7,025	4 87
Scott	Reed	21	20,025	7 00
Scott	Reed	5	5,650	6 00
Corbin	J McArdle	16	18,800	5 00
Corbin	J McArdle	16	18,500	5 00
A Williams & Co.	Mallinger	19	18,950	5 00
Orr & Williams	S Miller, Sr	2	1,190	3 50
Orr & Williams	Corbett	5	4,825	4 00
J Yeatman	S Miller	23	18,625	4 25
P Klemens	J Todd	12	12,600	5 45
Hollenbaugh	P Klemens	22	25,775	8 00
J W Harbaugh	P Klemens	68	82,575	7 50
Hershberger & Taylor	Same	16	19,025	6 00
Hedges & Taylor	J McArdle	23	18,425	4 00

SHEEP—The market is reported duller, with but few very good on sale. Common and culls lawags are getting lower in price all the time, and there seems to be an increase of the lower grades of sheep, and a decrease of the better class. Good to extra sheep would sell readily at 4@6c, whilst the lower classes on the market to-day will not bring more than 2@3½c per hundred. The sales reported sum up 4,620 head, as follows:

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Wright	C Pearce	62	4,650	
EZ Evans	C Pearce	57	4,100	
J C Jones	C Pearce	204	17,250	
Musser	C Pearce	158	13,700	
G Brush	C Pearce	205	18,000	
Wm Hoover	C Pearce	258	19,075	3 25
Holmes, L & Co.	J Rail	364	32,985	4 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J Rail	218	8,240	3 40
Holmes, L & Co.	J Rail	221	20,040	4 00
T D Emery	W Hill	200	17,375	3 00
C C Emery	Smith & Blue	102	8,490	3 00
J N Rodgers	G Pratt	214	16,725	2 75
Adams	G Pratt	214	17,965	2 75
D Richey	G Pratt	209	19,100	3 50
H Zimmerman	H Deatrich	109	12,425	3 00
Martin	H Deatrich	109	9,600	3 00
F Anderson	H Deatrich	197	19,445	2 60
Moss	H Deatrich	98	9,800	3 00
Holmes & L	H Deatrich	366	47,475	4 00
Dobbs	H Deatrich	100	11,275	3 00
Orr & Williams	Aull & Myers	115	9,200	3 00
John Yetman	M Bailey	189	15,750	2 62
Holmes, L & Co.	J N Pidcock	25	2,000	3 00

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Oct. 21 1868.	10 A	10 M	11 A	11 M	12 M	2 P	2:30 P	3 P	3:30 P	4 P	4:30 P
N. Y. Central	126½	127	127¼	126¾	126¾	126½	126½	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Erie	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Hudson River	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Reading	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Mich. Central		88½	88½			88½		88½		88½	88½
Mich. Southern	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Illinois Central		143¾	144			143¾		143¾		143¾	143¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Fort Wayne	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Chic. & W. I.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do preferred	90	90	90	89½	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Cleve. & Toledo		102½	102½			102½		102½		102½	102½
Rock Island	105	105	105¼	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Pittsburgh		82½	83	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Chicago & Alton											
Ohio & Miss		30	30¼			30¼		30¼		30¼	30¼
Pacific Mail		130¾	130¾			130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
W. U. Telegraph		35¾	35¾			36	36	36		36	36
Adams Ex		53	53			53		53		53	53
Merch't U. Ex		22¾				22¾		22¾		22¾	
Gold	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞

—The New York *Evening Post*, of yesterday, contains the following financial paragraph: *Money on call is good at six per cent. The full legal rate. Exceptional loans on pledge of government bonds are made at six per cent. Banks and private lenders are scrutinizing more closely railroad and miscellaneous collaterals. Throughout the decline at the Stock Exchange, in forecasting the future of the money market, urge that the accumulation in warehouse of field products, which now appears likely from Saturday, the 17th inst., will relieve ers and purchasers, cannot but tend to make money more plentiful. During the fall months the banks would undoubtedly be fully taxed in granting accommodations for carrying these large crops, during the active export season; however, of private and foreign capital seeking employment here is calculated to modify to a great extent any pressure. Should measures is turned out on the tillage fields, these roots grow and ripen without injurious rain. Roots of perennial weeds and stems, and branches of annuals, biennials and perennials that send up shoots, will nearly, should be burned—that is the only safe way of getting rid of them.—Western Rural.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, October 22, 1868. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was a dull one. The operations were not large. Refined oil was weaker and not wanted. Concessions were offered and accepted. The result was we have but few operations to notice. Crude oil attracted more attention. Eastern dispatches furnish the following: Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white, 27½; standard white, 28½@28¾; crude, including barrels, 25½; New York—Prime light straw to white, 28½; prime light straw to white, 28½; standard white, 29½; crude, bulk, 16c. Oil City—Market quiet; on broad gauge and Valley cars, $4 50@4 60; on Creek nominal at $4 15 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE OI

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
Ten copies to clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

OUR HOME VICTORY.

Returns of the vote for Auditor General have been received from all the districts in the county, excepting Upper St. Clair, which will give a Republican majority of about 25. The result in the county will stand thus:

Hartranft	22,781
Boyle	13,388
Republican majority	8,988

The majority in the county was first estimated at a fraction over 9,000, but corrections and alterations made yesterday have reduced it to the figure above given. The official returns will be received to-day, and it is very probable that enough votes may be added to swell the majority somewhat. In many of the districts, State tickets were found in the boxes in which the County tickets were deposited, which were not included in the first count. These, with other additions anticipated on a final count, will probably raise the majority to over 9,000.

Our majority last fall for Judge WILLIAMS was 6,339, so that the majority for HARTRANFT shows an increase of 2,644. This is certainly a most gratifying exhibit, and proves that the Republicans of Allegheny County have done their whole duty. The pledge made in the Chicago Convention that we would give GRANT and COLFAX a majority of ten thousand will be redeemed, with the addition of two or three thousand. We gave LINCOLN ten thousand, and are prepared to give GRANT twelve thousand.

The result in the city is equally gratifying. Mr. BRUSH has been elected Mayor by a majority of 1,558, against a very formidable competitor, who, in addition to personal popularity, had the advantage of being in the office, with a majority of the police force at his command.

We congratulate our Republican friends upon the brilliant victory which they have achieved, and need scarcely caution them against lapsing into indifference until after the Presidential election. The battle is already fought and won, but every Republican must be present at the great surrender of the rebel armies to General GRANT on the 3d of November.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The work done in Allegheny county on Tuesday on behalf of freedom and good government, cannot be over estimated. In no county in the Union can be found such sturdy loyalty and so much of it as here, and when we congratulate ourselves upon our victory we believe we have good reason for claiming it to be the result of our efforts in this county. It is not saying too much that had not the stability of our people been established and our previous record a tower of strength in imparting confidence elsewhere, the enemy would be exulting today over a majority in Pennsylvania. Before the rebellion had actually commenced on the field, our people were resolved upon their future. The threatenings of war in 1860 inspired no fear here. When the BUCHANAN administration attempted to dismantle our garrison, our people peaceably, legally, but determinedly and successfully prevented the effort, and gave treason its first repulse. When the first call to arms was made, our young men flocked in thousands to the national standard to fight for the defense of the National Union, and when call followed call the quotas were filled until more than ten thousand had donned the loyal blue. At home we poured our money into the Treasuries of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and on their transit through the city we fed more than three hundred thousand "boys in blue," who never failed to call down God's blessing upon our loyal people. In every movement of our armies were our brave boys found battling for the nation's cause, and in every measure designed to circumvent treason, save the life of the Government and administer to the necessities and comforts of our soldiers and sailors, our people participated.

Not only in direct effort to maintain the national cause and to uphold Republican principles and institutions were we foremost, but our influence for good radiated in every direction, and our example was a means of encouragement to others. So, with our political influence. While our constantly increasing majority is oftentimes large enough to determine the result in the State, our sturdy Republicanism at all times radiates everywhere and operates as an Evangelizer, and hence it is that the Republican majority is always given by the Western vote. Not only in Pennsylvania is our Republican influence experienced directly, but also in Ohio, West Virginia and New York.

As Pennsylvania is regarded as the Keystone of the Federal arch, Allegheny county is considered its main stay and support. It is of no recent date that Pennsylvania became to be regarded as the political index of the whole country. "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union" has long since passed into a maxim. When the political voice of the State wields such a potent influence in the land, the one community that above all others gives a expression rises to the first importance.

Considering all the circumstances surrounding our county, we all have reason to be proud of our record, and that pride should animate each one of us to renewed exertions in the present and all future contests. Between this and the November election every Republican should aim still higher and labor unceasingly to increase our majority for GRANT to unprecedented numbers. We must strive not merely for ten thousand, but to get out the last vote and to increase the work of evangelization in the ranks of the enemy with a view to making the majority as great as possible. And when that work is accomplished we shall demand for Allegheny county the influence and position in the State and Nation which her unswerving loyalty and overwhelming majority entities her to.

THE OCTOBER VICTORIES AND THE SOUTH.

We expect to hear, as the immediate result of the October elections, that there has been a decrease of murderous and of the general disorder which has so long, more especially of late, prevailed in the South. The Southern leaders are not so blind as not to perceive that the election of GRANT is now rendered certain; and they have too high an opinion of him as a man of will and ability not to know that, with him in the Presidential chair, the laws will be enforced and order established, if there is power enough in the government to do it.

We conclude, therefore, that the moral influence of the October elections will be speedily perceived in a better state of things all over the South, to grow better constantly until the reign of perfect order shall be established. "Let us have peace," are the words of GRANT; and to the Southern leaders, in the light of the October elections, they assume the proportions of authoritative command. It is a command to which the South will be compelled, sooner or later, to listen, and the leaders well know it.

Another speedy effect of the October Republican successes will be the improvement of the Southern condition materially, as well as socially and politically, for business is in close sympathy with the political prospect in the present struggle. GRANT's election will be the guaranty of peace, and prosperity will follow peace.

The October Republican victories possess not solely a political significance. They are the harbingers of hope to the business world—the prelude to the great victory which will bring into power an administration whose head will be Gen. GRANT, who will restore to the country what we all so much desire—peace and prosperity.

RIGHT AHEAD!

Among Republicans we hear but one sentiment uttered, which is expressed in two words—less than WADE HAMPTON interpolated into the Tammany Platform—to wit: RIGHT AHEAD! The determination is, having in October pushed the Democrats to the wall, to drive them through it in November. The business is going to be finished up completely, if we can interpret the feeling among Republicans. Nor will they fight the November battle alone. Recruits are flocking to the standard hourly. Notable instances have already come to our knowledge. Thousands who did not vote with us on Tuesday will support GRANT. This declaration we hear on every side. The Democrats feel that there is not the shadow of a hope for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. It is the fixed will of the people that the party that had the audacity to hold the Tammany Convention, where the rebel leaders were the most conspicuous actors, the party that brought before the country such candidates as stand opposed to GRANT and COLFAX, shall not only be beaten, but utterly destroyed.

WHAT CANDID DEMOCRATS THINK.

Nine out of every ten Democrats, who speak candidly in commenting on their defeat, readily admit all that the Republicans have said of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Hardly a man of them will pretend that their nomination, especially that of BLAIR, did not invite defeat, or was deserving of anything better—defeat overwhelming and inevitable, which must be admitted awaits the party in November. It is one of the peculiarities of our politics, not wholly creditable to the best phase of human nature perhaps, that men, when the motive for denial has ceased to exist, will admit what before they stoutly resisted. It is creditable to these Democrats who now so readily "own up," that they do admit the truth, and manifest a willingness to have it prevail. If we read men aright, among those who rejoice most sincerely over the prospect of GRANT's election, are fair-minded Democrats, neither few in number nor feeble in influence. There is the best reason in the world why they and the whole country should rejoice in such a prospect. The contest in reality is not merely whether, as in former times it frequently has been, one of two parties not differing essentially in their measures, shall administer the Government; it is a contest over the question whether there shall be stability and prosperity, or revolution and the prostration of every valuable interest for an indefinite period. Ever since the Tammany Convention the reflecting portion of the Democratic party have been greatly disturbed at the idea of placing the Government in the hands of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, advised and backed by the men who ruled in the Convention. To them, we maintain, the October elections have afforded genuine relief. They wanted to see the country saved from the consequences of what the party proposed to do, without incurring the responsibility of breaking from their party and the fancied odium of contributing to its defeat. For such a feeling there is no longer any reason, if any ever existed. Democrats of this class must now perceive clearly what the future is going to be. A new era in the political relations of men will be ushered in with the election of GRANT. The Democratic party of the past and of to-day will cease to exist. There will be no power to punish treason to Tammany Hall. But there is going to exist a state of things that will throw the door wide open to all patriotic men, for whose support an administration will be inaugurated on the fourth of March next which will have for its object the tranquility of the country and the highest prosperity of every part of it. We run no risk in saying that the great body of the Democratic party, especially in the North, already believe that this will be the case. It is not strange, therefore, that, as we said in the outset, nine out of every ten of candid Democrats, in reality fail to rejoice over the certain prospect of the defeat of SEYMOUR and BLAIR as a just rebuke to the proceedings in Tammany Hall, and the men who, against patriotism and reason, were masters of the ceremonies which culminated in the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The *World's* remarkable editorial on the situation is the engrossing topic. Those who have read it carefully, irrespective of party predilection, perceive in it three extraordinary admissions. These three distinct confessions embrace the defeat of the party of which the *World* is the recognized organ, the suggestion that the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President be immediately replaced by new men, and the acknowledgment that the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR was a blunder. The suggestion of an immediate change in the present complexion of the Presidential ticket, like the frank avowal that BLAIR's position contributed to the defeat of the Democracy on the thirteenth, is not less remarkable than the deprecatory yet unhesitating manner in which these opinions are expressed, and the doubts as to their reception by the leaders of the Democracy. The utter hopelessness of accomplishing any marked result by the change proposed is unmistakably conveyed in the language employed by the *World* in this connection. *"Can this be done? It is a grave question fraught with the most momentous consequences.* * * * * We have still nearly three weeks for action. * * * If, in a review of the whole situation, *it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made*, IT IS BETTER THAT THEY SHOULD BE CORRECTED NOW than that the country should be dragged through four more weary years of strife."

Great occasions demand extraordinary efforts. The *World* perceives the imperative necessity for "neutralizing the adverse influences" which have subjected the Democracy to overwhelming defeat, and which threaten to blot it out of existence. It points out the necessity for immediate action, "judicious as well as prompt," and expresses the shadow of a hope that the Democracy may yet be "redeemed" by exhibiting a "magnificent exercise of pluck," and adopting the measures it suggests. The extreme shallowness of its hopes may be inferred from the following language, taken from the same paragraph: "A political party which does not advance with the nation, and enter into the fullness of its expanding, exuberant life, *is on the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude.*" These remarkable utterances, by the leading Democratic journal and the recognized organ of the party, imply more than a temporary defeat. *They foreshadow dissolution.* The *World* has repeatedly declared that the October elections would decide the Presidential contest. It bent all its influence, directed the aim of the entire Democracy to secure a victory in October. Its first and last argument was "whoever wins in October wins all." Now that the Democracy have lost all, the *World* affects to believe that there is still a possibility of accomplishing something by substituting CHASE, HANCOCK, or some other available men in lieu of the already defeated candidates.

The field of politics is not precisely the place we would expect to find the "self-sacrificing virtue" necessary to the accomplishment of the object aimed at by the *World*. Even if MR. SEYMOUR could be brought to consent to the project, his friends would never acquiesce, and this the *World* admits in its faltering language, which has the tone of a supplication. Neither could any power on earth induce BLAIR to yield his place to another; not even the future existence of the party which "stands with one foot over the brink of peril," would influence his decision in this matter. Perhaps, however, the *World* did not include Gen. BLAIR when it "spoke as unto wise men."

But one interpretation can be placed upon this extraordinary article, namely, that while there can be no doubt as to the fate of the Democracy, which shrinks from the final shock it foresees, and of which it has already experienced the premonitory symptoms, it is beyond any human power at this late hour to devise any measures which will avert the impending fate. The Democrats and the Republicans occupy positions similar to those occupied by LEE and GRANT eight days before LEE's surrender, when GRANT informed Gen. LEE that the logic of events pointed unerringly to his approaching defeat, and impressed upon him the importance of availing himself of the earliest opportunity to accept such terms as could be secured by immediate surrender.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The prospects of the Republicans in Arkansas appear to be improving rapidly. The BLAIR Democracy still threaten the Union men with instant extermination in case they are successful in the canvass, otherwise they will become as humble as URIAH HEEP, and cringe to those whom they now threaten with destruction. Daylight assassinations have ceased. The bad blood will not boil over until there is no longer any danger of extinguishing the fire, and Union men can be looked after as easily after as before the election. The disfranchised rebels candidly admit that if they had the power they would be less magnanimous with Union men. In other words, they would not permit them to live in the country.

The Union men are active, energetic and untiring in their labors to swell the Republican majority. Perhaps no class of men in the Union have stood their ground more firmly and unflinchingly through good and bad fortune than the Union men of Arkansas. A large number of the Union men in the State are natives of East Tennessee, where men adhere to the principles imbibed in their youth. Whoever has encountered the people reared in the mountain lands of Tennessee must admit that they are steadfast in their adherence to principle. Whether as rebels or loyal men, they never attempt to conceal their real views, but announce them in a fearless manner, and sustain them under the most trying circumstances. We may thank the Tennessee element in Arkansas for the manner in which the Union men of that State have fostered and protected, at terrible risks, the principles of the Republican party.

DEMORALIZATION—BEWARE OF IT.

Victory, especially if easier and more marked than was expected, so nearly, is not entirely, as apt to produce demoralization as defeat. How often has it happened that an army, demoralized by a sudden victory, has been turned upon and utterly destroyed by the enemy it had just defeated. History is full of such examples, and we Republicans ought to learn wisdom from them. Just now we are greatly in need of it.

We have won a victory over the copperheads that has surprised ourselves. Is there not danger that we will stop to jollify over it and neglect the enemy? We ought to remember that the snakes are only scotched, not killed, and that in a few days they will again crawl out of their dens to give us battle anew—that they expect to find us off our guard is certain. Is there not danger that they will do so?

If we would not be surprised and beaten on Tuesday two weeks, we must bivouac on the battle field, and when we sleep, sleep upon our arms. For weal or woe that is to be the decisive day for this country and for mankind. On that day the Union, liberty, civilization, morality, religion, are to be voted up or voted down by the American people. On that day is to be determined whether mankind are to sink back into the barbarism of the dark ages, or go forward and rise higher and higher in knowledge, refinement, morality and religion, until they reach the very summit of millenial glory.

It shall be the death struggle of the Copperheads, it will certainly be beyond measure desperate. They will leave nothing undone, no matter how vilainous, to accomplish their unhallowed ends. They have taken evil for their good, and to obtain it they naturally resort to evil, and the greater the evil the more eagerly do they make use of it. They will stop at nothing to defeat us.

After all our majorities in the several States are not so large but that they may be overcome by fraud, and fraud is the very essence of Copperheadism. It is the food it lives upon, the air it breathes, the element on which it lives, moves and has its being. That the Copperheads will practice an amount of fraud at the polls on the third of November that the world has never seen the equal of, there cannot be a doubt. To prevent it from being successful will require every thing that the Republicans will be able to do. They have no time to spend in rejoicing over the victories they have just won. They must bind all their energies to prepare for the coming fight, so that instead of being beat in it they may make it a victory greater, more decisive and more glorious than any that are past.

Let us recollect that labor can conquer all things—even the frauds and villainies of the Copperheads—and that nothing but labor can conquer anything. If we would win we must work, and work intelligently, determinedly, persistently. We must set ourselves for a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together. Nothing else will do. There must be no laggards, no stragglers, no skulkers. Every one must feel and act as if the issue of the struggle depended on him alone. Every one must be at the polls himself, and not only so, but see that every one else is there. From this to the election every one must be his brother's keeper, so that no vote may remain unpolled. If we do this we can and certainly will gain the day, otherwise there is no little danger that we will lose it.

WHY SHOULD THE DEMOCRATS LONGER STRUGGLE?

No Democratic paper since the elections of Tuesday, has pretended that there is the ghost of a chance for electing SEYMOUR and BLAIR. No individual Democrat, that we have seen or heard of, has had the hardihood to set up any real claim. It would be insulting to the intelligence and sagacity of even the commonest mind to do so.

The instincts of the masses is perfect in this matter. The humble voter is able to comprehend the full significance of last Tuesday's result. No leader can instruct him concerning it. His memory is not so short as not to know that both parties accepted in advance the October election as deciding the November battle. Every Democrat knows that morning, noon and night this was the rallying cry. Any attempt now to give to the result any other than the legitimate interpretation will be instantly met in the minds of the Democratic masses as a dishonest trick.

There is but one course to pursue, therefore; and that is to acquiesce in the inevitable decision. In fact, we are persuaded that there prevails very generally a disposition to acquiesce; and we may say that in this community a no inconsiderable number do readily acquiesce and admit frankly that to struggle longer would be little less than madness; and we may, with entire truth, add—what will be corroborated by not a few—that the number of Democrats who, after all, feel to rejoice that GRANT is to be our next President, is by no means small. This arises from the confidence they feel that peace and stability will follow his election, and the distrust that has lurked in the Democratic mind, especially in the business walks of life, as to the effect on every valuable interest of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Looking over the political field with an impartial eye, it is impossible to discover any motive to animate the Democratic party. The leaders may sound the rallying cry, but will the masses respond? Why should they? Should they strive to their uttermost, they could not succeed. They feel the truth of this remark. All the elements that enter into the calculation are against them. All the motives that come forth to influence men in their final action appeal strongly to bring tens of thousands of voters to the Republican standard—and tens of thousands will come over to it, let the leaders cry never so loudly. What every Democrat is saying to himself is—why struggle in a perfectly hopeless race?

On the contrary, the Republicans have every motive for persevering, and they will persevere. The momentum acquired by the present victory, the passion to make success overwhelming, and the zeal inspired by the prospect, will carry the Republican party forward to greater efforts than they have yet put forth. From no aspect of the case can the Democrats extract the slightest encouragement or frame a reason for continuing the struggle.

THE INEVITABLE END.

The leaders have determined that the Democratic party shall die with SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Death being certain, there was not much room for choosing. It made little difference who were the candidates. In the estimation of BELMONT, SCHELL & Co., it is as good a way to die as any. Hence word has been given out to all the party to prepare their SEYMOUR and BLAIR shrouds. The funeral will take place promptly on the third day of November. In other words, it has been authoritatively determined to have no change of candidates—a conclusion reached by the Committee after full consultation and a deliberate survey of the field, not because it presents even the remotest chance of success, but because no change that could by any possibility be made would avert overwhelming defeat. No one questions that if by substituting other candidates for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, even the smallest chance could be coaxed into the prospect, the party would hesitate for a moment to make the change. The decision, therefore, amounts to an official announcement that all is lost, an announcement unaccompanied by even the faintest pretense of the feeblest ray of hope. Every intelligent man in the land—Democrats included—knew this before. No one needs to be told what is going to happen when the death rattle is heard. There is an instinct in every mind that supplies all that can be known after that, the inevitable end—death.

THE BLAIR REVOLUTION IN KENTUCKY.

The trials and tribulations of Revenue Assessors in Kentucky are manifold, and the patience of the officers correspondingly exercised, if we may rely upon the testimony of those who are unfavorably disposed towards the Government and its agents. The citizens of the Third District of Kentucky, in particular, evince a hostility to United States Assessors, which warrants the immediate intervention of the most powerful argument in the hands of the Government. The Louisville *Courier* describes the situation in the Third District in a forcible manner. The last and most notable instance of the determination of the citizens of that District to put a stop to the "measuring business" in that section of the country occurred on the 3d inst, when Colonels CAMPBELL and FOX set out from Elizabethtown with the intention of visiting a number of distilleries in their district. They visited six establishments, but according to the account furnished by the *Courier*, the "measuring business, as far as these officers were concerned, was very nearly wound up" at the last establishment visited by them. This "institution was on Wolf creek," (an excellent name, by the way, for the locality which is infested by a gang of the most cowardly ruffians in Kentucky,) and was owned by "a gentleman named WADE," who received the officers cordially, treated them courteously, and afterwards was so "strategic" as to save their lives. The danger which menaced the officers was embodied in the person of "a desperado who heads a gang of ruffians" in the Third District, who, with engaging candor, informed WADE that he and his followers were prepared to "shoot CAMPBELL and FOX on sight." Shooting on sight is a favorite pastime in Kentucky.

By dint of the most extraordinary exertions the officers effected their escape, and concluded to rest from their labors for a short time. The *Courier* adds that "HARRIS and his band are in no way countenanced by the distillers or the people." It would be rank injustice to harbor any other thought. At the same time, the life of a United States revenue officer will be estimated at a higher value the moment the people of Kentucky learn that the BLAIR revolution is over.

GRANT'S POPULARITY DID IT.

Throughout the canvass, the *World* has labored to demonstrate the fact that GEN. GRANT lacked the qualities which distinguish a great leader. According to that journal, and the Democratic press generally, he possessed neither the magnetism nor the personal popularity necessary to insure success. The confidence of the *World* in the ultimate success of the principles embodied in the Tammany Platform was predicated upon this position. "GRANT's name excited no enthusiasm;" the issues would be decided on their respective merits, and as a matter of course the people would indorse the doctrines of the Democracy.

Now the *World* exhibits an extraordinary anxiety to show that "half of the Republican majority in this State was secured solely *through Grant's popularity.*" It asserts that, "if that small number of votes are due to the popularity of General GRANT—*and it would be ridiculous to suppose the contrary*—the election, had it been decided on the *issues* would have been in favor of the Democratic party." The *World* adds that the "same remark will apply to the other States."

This remarkable change of front since the receipt of the election returns illustrates the facility with which the *World* adapts itself to over-ruling circumstances, and at the same time exhibits the natural disposition of that journal to avail itself of "ergiversation upon any and all pressing pretexts.

THE DEATH SPASM.

No one should mistake what is said to be going on in the bosom of the Democracy, about changing candidates, for anything else than the death spasm of the party. The pains and pangs of dissolution have seized upon it, and this is the only interpretation to be given to the rumored movements about the withdrawal of SEYMOUR and BLAIR and the substitution of other names—a proposition at once impracticable, and of itself under any circumstances, in its execution, certain death. No person fit for the Presidency would consent to take the place of SEYMOUR at the present hour; and there is no probability that either BLAIR or those supporters who were so powerful in the Convention would for a moment consent to his withdrawal. Should a change be attempted, it would only be the proof of the desperation of the party leaders—a desperation amounting to insanity, and indicative of a condition absolutely irremediable. There is only one thing for which the party should strive, and it should do it resolutely and for the sake of decency, and that is, to hold together in the death struggle through which it is passing, and finish up the business in an orderly manner.

THE *World* has opened war on FRANK BLAIR. It attributes the misfortunes of the Democracy to him. It is proposed to throw BLAIR overboard, therefore. Now, the truth is, BLAIR is the only man who has given the party any real strength. While SEYMOUR has been a dead weight and brought the party nothing, BLAIR has infused new life into the bones of the dead rebellion, whereby at least three Southern States have been made sure. The only States the party will carry will be contributions from BLAIR, who has a right, if SEYMOUR goes off, to demand his place on the ticket. It will not be so easy to dispose of him. Once put him off, and the only chance of carrying a single State will be thrown away.

ACCESSIONS are daily being made to the Republican ranks from the opposition, and since the result of Tuesday's work has been well ascertained, the numbers coming over to GRANT and COLFAX are amazing to the Copperheads. Two Democratic candidates for City Councils of Pittsburgh, have declared their intention of voting and using their influence for GRANT. A prominent German Democratic orator, who has been stumping the county for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, is now counselling his countrymen to give their votes for GRANT and COLFAX, as their interests would be best subserved by the election of the Republican candidates. And hundreds of other accessions might be enumerated. GRANT will not have less than eleven thousand majority in Allegheny in November.

THE consternation and repentance of the Democratic leaders come too late. They have "sinned away the day of grace." Nothing of which they are capable can save them now. No new ticket—no new names however eminent—can avert the penalty incurred by the proceedings in Tammany Hall. With any new ticket that could be brought out, it would be the same undeserving party still. People have not such short memories that they could forget in two weeks the attempt to inaugurate a new rebellion and annul the verdict of the four years' struggle. The people will not trust the party, no matter who their candidates are. A death-bed repentance will avail the party nothing.

IT is marvelous how great has become Gen. GRANT's popularity all at once. It was only a few days ago that the Democratic press, with one accord, declared that GRANT awakened no enthusiasm; on the contrary, he was positively unpopular and a drag on the party. Now, however, to account for the October defeat, the great personal popularity of GRANT is assigned as the reason. This is the *World's* excuse; the Richmond *Enquirer* adopts it, and we expect soon to see the whole Democratic press agreeing that GRANT, like JACKSON, swept everything before him. In this they will be nearer the truth than usual.

THE Lancaster *Express* says if the Republicans of Allegheny county make good our assertion that we can give GRANT 12,000 majority in November, Lancaster, the "Old Guard," will come in with seven thousand five hundred!

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Election of Hon. Henry D. Foster by 41 Majority.

The official votes in the several counties of the Twenty-first Congressional District have been received, and elect Hon. Henry D. Foster by forty-one majority. The following are the official figures:

	COVODE.	FOSTER.
Indiana	2,276	
Westmoreland		1,530
Fayette		887
		2,417
		2,376
Foster's majority		41

It is understood that the gross irregularities which have come to light will furnish ample grounds for contesting the seat.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Return Judges of the elections in Allegheny county met at the Court House yesterday, for the purpose of receiving the returns from the several districts, and making the official footings. Wm. R. Ford, Esq., was chosen President, and Messrs. Eb. Williams, Jr., W. S. McClure and W. H. Dennliston, appointed clerks.

A delay of several hours was occasioned in consequence of the County Commissioners not having on hand the necessary papers.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the clerks found that three districts were still lacking, to-wit: Seventh ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, and Ross township. The officers then sent persons to these districts, to hunt up the election officers and secure the returns, after which they adjourned until nine o'clock.

At the hour designated the officers met, when the returns from the missing districts were received and added to the tables.

The footing of the vote for Auditor General, and for Congress in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts, were then made, with the following result:

The footings of the various tables were then made, with the following result, the Assembly table being left over:

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Hartranft, Rep	23,880
Boyle, Dem	14,923
Hartranft's majority	8,957

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Jacob M. Campbell	23,841
Wellington H. Ent	14,793
Campbell's majority	8,901

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

Negley, Rep	15,175
Burtt, Ind. Dem	10,696
Negley's majority	4,479

CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT.

Phelps, Rep	8,493
Mitchell, Dem	4,294
Phelps's majority	4,199

STATE SENATE.

James L. Graham	23,745
Alexander W. Foster	14,895
Graham's majority	8,850

ASSEMBLY.

George Wilson	23,834
George E. Morgan	20,741
James Taylor	23,860
Miles S. Humphreys	23,880
Vincent Miller	23,829
Samuel Kerr	23,820
John Rodgers	14,904
Chas. F. Whiston	14,886
Joseph F. Lynch	14,876
E. A. Selby	14,877
R. A. McCully	13,891
W. W. Alexander	14,861
George R. Riddle	7
William Stewart	1
Average Republican vote	23,839
Average Democratic vote	14,882
Average Republican majority	8,947

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Alfred L. Pearson	23,459
David D. Bruce	14,923
Pearson's majority	8,536

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

J. B. Black	23,820
John Coyle	14,893
Black's majority	8,891

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

R. L. McCully	23,843
Sigismund Leow	14,907
McCully's majority	8,936

COUNTY CONTROLLER.

Henry Lambert	23,851
C. W. Eyster	14,907
Lambert's majority	8,944

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jonathan Neely	30,376
James McCleary	14,132
Isaac Charles	4,199
Neely's majority over McCleary	6,124
Over McCleary and Charles	1,925

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

J. G. Murray	10,881
Barnes Ford	7,011
Murray's majority	3,880

The officers then adjourned to meet again this morning at nine o'clock, to complete the official footings.

The total vote cast in this county, on the State ticket, is 38,807. In 1864, Lincoln polled 21,519, and McClellan 12,414—a total of 33,933. This shows an increased vote over 1864, of 4,870.

The Next Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The returns received of the election for members of the Pennsylvania Legislature indicate that the next Legislature will be more overwhelmingly Republican than it was in 1866. Those marked with an asterisk were elected Senators on Tuesday:

SENATE.

DIST.		DIST.	
1.	W. McCandless, D.	17.	J. Billingfelt, R.
2.	*A. W. Henzey, R.		J. W. Fisher, R.
3.	D. S. Nagle, R.	18.	*Andrew G. Miller, D.
4.	George Connell, R.	19.	*C. M. Duncan, D.
5.	W. Worthington, R.	20.	A. Stutzman, R.
6.	C. H. Simon, R.	21.	D. S. McElvaine, D.
7.	H. J. Linderman, D.		J. K. Robinson, R.
8.	R. S. Brown, D.	22.	*Harry White, R.
9.	J. T. Davis, D.		*W. A. Wallace, D.
9.	W. M. Randall, D.	24.	T. B. Searight, D.
10.	J. Barnett, D.	25.	Russell Errett, R.
11.	*J. M. Guthrie, R.		*Wm. Graham, R.
12.	*J. S. Slocum, D.	26.	A. W. Taylor, R.
13.	*A. G. Olmsted, R.	27.	James Kerr, D.
14.	*J. Lee Beck, R.	28.	J. C. Brown, R.
15.	G. D. Jackson, D.	29.	M. B. Lowry, R.
16.	G. D. Coleman, R.		
	Republicans		18
	Democrats		15
	Republican majority		3

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Adams.		*Clearfield, Elk & Forrest*
A. B. Dill, R.		John W. Wallace, D.	
	Allegheny.		*Columbia and Montour.*
George Wilson, R.		George Scott, D.	
S. M. Jackson, R.			*Cumberland.*
Vincent Miller, R.		F. W. Ames, R.	
Samuel Kerr, R.		Wm. Beatty, R.	
James Taylor, R.			*Dauphin.*
George F. Morgan, R.		Theodore Cornman, D.	
	Armstrong.		*Delaware.*
S. M. Jackson, R.		A. J. Hoffman, R.	
	Beaver and Washington	H. B. Hoffman, R.	
H. J. Vankirk, R.			*Delaware.*
A. J. Herron, D.		A. B. Lamborn, R.	
Thos. Nicholson, R.			*Erie.*
	Bedford, Somerset	George F. Miller, R.	
J. H. Longenecker, R.		John D. Stranahan, D.	
John Weller, R.			*Fayette.*
	Berks.	Wm. H. Playford, D.	
H. S. Hottenstein, D.			*Franklin and Perry.*
Henry Brobst, D.		Wm. H. Shelbly, R.	
Richmond L. Jones, D		John H. Walker, R.	
	Blair.		*Greene.*
Joseph Robeson, R.		George S. Miller, D.	
	Bradford and Sullivan.		*Indiana and Westmoreland.*
J. L. Chamberlain, R.		David M. Marshall, R.	
James H. Webb, R.		Jas. A. Hunter, R.	
	Bucks.	A. C. Hamilton, R.	
Joshua Fearis, D.			*Lancaster.*
E. C. McKinstry, D.		A. A. Sumamy, R.	
	Butler, Lawrence and Mercer.	W. W. Hopkins, R.	
Alex. Leslie, R.		J. G. Peters, R.	
G. S. Westlake, R.		J. C. Getchell, R.	
David Robinson, R.			*Lebanon.*
John Edwards, R.		J. G. Hellman, R.	
	Cambria.		*Lehigh.*
John Porter, D.		John H. Fogel, D.	
	Carbon and Monroe.	D. H. Creitz, D.	
James Barrett, D.			*Luzerne.*
	Cameron, Clinton and McKean.	S. F. Bossard, D.	
W. J. Hayes, D.		D. L. O'Neill, R.	
	Centre.	N. G. Wolfer, D.	
P. Gray Mack, D.			*Lycoming, Snyder and Union.*
	Chester.	W. P. Palmer, R.	
S. M. Meredith, R.		Thos. Church, R.	
Archibald Barnard, R.		Wm. McCullough, R.	
M. M. Phillips, R.			*Montgomery.*
	Clarion and Jefferson.	James Eschbach, D.	
R. B. Brown, D.		Henry S. McKee, D.	
	Philadelphia.		*Northampton.*
1.	David Foy, R.	Geo. H. Goundel, D.	
2.	John M. Scott, D.		*Northumberland.*
3.	Samuel Josephs, D.	W. H. Kase, D.	
4.	Geo. A. Myers, R.		*Perry and Juniata.*
5.	John J. Rogers, R.	Wm. M. Nelson, D.	
6.	Chas. Kleckner, R.		*Potter and Tioga.*
7.	James Lubens, R.	J. E. Niles, R.	
8.	J. V. Stokes, R.	B. B. Strang, R.	
9.	Saml D. Dailey, D.		*Schuylkill.*
10.	E. W. Davis, R.	D. E. Nice, D.	
11.	Daniel Witham, D.	Daniel Beard, D.	
12.	Alex. Adaire, R.	Philip Breen, D.	
13.	Michael Bowen, D.		*Susquehanna and Wyoming.*
14.	John Cloud, R.	Larin Burritt, R.	
15.	James Hodgens, R.	A. P. Stephens, R.	
16.	M. C. Hong, R.		*Tioga and Warren.*
17.	John Clark, R.	A. P. Duncan, R.	
18.	R. Harvey, R.	J. R. Clark, R.	
	Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin.		*York.*
Samuel R. Moore, D.		J. Herst, D.	
Amos H. Martin, R.		D. Porter, D.	
Republicans			62
Democrats			38
Republican majority in House			24
Republican majority in Senate			3
Republican majority in joint ballot			27

Pennsylvania Delegation in Forty-first Congress.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent Pennsylvania in the Forty-first Congress:

1. *S. J. Randall, D.	13. *Ulysses Mercur, R.
2. *Chas. O'Neill, R.	14. Jno. B. Packer, R.
3. John Moffett, D.	15. R. J. Haldeman, D.
4. *W. D. Kelley, R.	16. John Cessna, R.
5. J. R. Reading, D.	17. Saml. J. Morrell, R.
6. John B. Stiles, D.	18. W. H. Armstrong, R.
7. Wash. Townsend, R.	19. *G. W. Seofield, R.
8. *J. L. Gerz, R.	20. G. W. Gilfillan, R.
9. O. J. Dickey, R.	21. H. D. Foster, D.
10. *Henry L. Cake, R.	22. Jas. S. Negley, R.
11. *J. Brodhead, D.	23. Darwin Phelps, R.
12. *G. W. Woodward, D.	24. Jas. B. Donley, R.

Members-elect present Congress, Republicans 18, Democrats nine. In the Third, Fifth and Twenty-first Districts the seats will in all probability be contested.

Philadelphia Official.

The following is the result of Tuesday's election in Philadelphia: Auditor General, 175 Democratic majority; Surveyor General, 258 Democratic majority; Mayor, 1,838 Democratic majority; Receiver of Taxes, 1,309 Democratic majority; Receiver of Taxes, 238 Democratic majority; Controller, 724 Democratic majority; City Commissioner, 973 Democratic majority; Prothonotary, 631 Democratic majority; District Attorney, 1,275 Democratic majority; City Solicitor, 882 Democratic majority; President Judge, 25 Republican majority; Associate Judge District Court, 125 Democratic majority.

Twenty-first Congressional District.

In the three counties composing the Twenty-first District, Judge Williams in 1867 had 11,004 votes and Judge Sharswood 11,311, giving a Democratic majority of 307. The same counties in 1868 gave Henry D. Foster, for Congress, 13,767, and John Covode 13,766, or a Democratic majority of one. The increase in the vote of 1868 over 1867